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PHOENIX, ARIZONA, JUNE 16, 1904.

## Disease More Deadly Than Battle.

According to an official statement given out at St. Petersburg on June 14, the Russian losses to that date comprised 80 officers and 1,500 soldiers and sailors killed. Nearly half of this loss occurred when the battleship Petropavlovsk went down with 800 men, so that if the Russian figures be accepted as accurate the losses in the battles of the Yalu and at Nanshan hill were insignificant in comparison with the casualties in the great battles of the American civil war. Segregating the figures, the St. Petersburg statement says that the army's total loss in killed amounted to 44 officers and 920 men. Nor is the list of wounded much more formidable; 103 officers and 2,080 men. The severe fighting of the last few days will of course add materially to these numbers. The Japanese losses on the water have been about the same as the Russian losses, although the Japanese have never made a statement of the lives lost by the destruction of their battleship Hatause. They admit that their losses in taking Nanshan hill by storm comprised 4,600 killed and twice as many wounded.

It should be borne in mind, however, that these mortality statistics cannot represent the losses each army has suffered. More deaths occur in camps and hospitals, by far, than in battle. Indeed, the soldiers killed by disease vastly outnumber the victims of the battlefield, and the real terror of war is not the bullet, but is to be found in the microbes of typhoid fever, dysentery, smallpox, measles, pneumonia and cholera.

This fact is graphically illustrated by the mortality returns of the civil war. In that struggle the Federal soldiers killed in battle or dead from wounds numbered 119,070, a terrific exhibit, truly; but 249,458 men lost their lives by disease and other causes—disease, in nearly every instance. For every man that met death by the shot and shell of the enemy, two men died of disease. The Confederate losses were never accurately tabulated, but they were undoubtedly in like proportion. It is known that 35,000 Confederates met death in battle or from wounds received in battle, and from the experience of the northern soldiers it is safe to say that at least 200,000 men in the southern army died of disease.

Nor have modern sanitary methods changed these proportions, apparently. In the South African war the English had 450,000 men engaged, as against 2,600,000 enlisted on the union side in the civil war. The British losses in the contest with the Boers aggregated 22,045 dead, very few of whom were killed in battle; disease claimed nearly all of them. In addition to these, there were 75,000 soldiers sent to England as invalids, a heavy percentage of whom subsequently died from the ailments incurred in the service. In the same war the Boers with a total enlistment of 75,000 and the advantage of being acclimated, lost 3,700 from the bullets of the enemy and more than 10,000 from disease. During our short war with Spain but 306 men were killed in battle or died of wounds, while 2,604 died of disease.

And these totals do not include the tens of thousands who died months or years after peace was declared, as a direct result of disease brought on by exposure in war. Indeed, the United States pension rolls constitute the most eloquent recital that could be made concerning the havoc wrought by war's diseases.

It is not to be expected that the Russians and Japanese—especially the Russians—will suffer less than Americans or Englishmen in military camps. On the contrary, Russian sanitary methods are so far below the standard that before many months, Kuropatkin's losses in camps and hospitals will inevitably reach appalling proportions.

## The Columbia School of Mines.

Mr. Adolph Lewisohn of New York, who made a portion of his fortune out of the Old Dominion mine, situated at Globe, this territory, has just donated the sum of \$250,000 to Columbia university to enable the university to build and equip a school of mines building. The building will comprise five stories and a basement, 57 by 150 feet, and will be furnished with laboratories and all the equipment which goes to make up a modern school of mines and to educate properly the students who intend to become mining engineers.

Mr. Lewisohn explains that his gift is made in appreciation of the wonder-

ful mineral resources of this country, and the need of technical engineers. Instruction in the science of mining has long been one of the valuable features of Columbia, but there was no department named for the mining industry. Instruction in mining has been included in the department of applied science.

"The school of mines," announced President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia at the alumni luncheon last week, "than which no part of this university is more deservedly famous—a school that was a pioneer, and is still the leader of all schools of its kind; a school to which students come from England and Germany, Holland and Russia, Mexico and the Argentine Republic—this school is to have a dignified and adequate building of its own. By a gift of \$250,000, Mr. Adolph Lewisohn has enabled us to give the school of mines a local habitation and to restore its name to a building."

## The Government Opposes Hugging.

"Cadets dancing with ladies must dance with the left arm extended, and under no circumstances will they be allowed to bend the right elbow so as to draw their partners close to them."

This order, just issued by the war department to regulate the social conduct of the young men of the national military academy during their encampment at the world's fair, will cause a buzz of comment at all the military posts in the country, for it is well understood that the order applies to all young officers in the service.

In going formally on record against promiscuous hugging, Uncle Sam is on the safe side of the question, whatever the views of the charming young cadets and lieutenants may be in the premises. Heretofore it has been left to the staid members of the Christian churches and to other moralists to cry down the dance hug as an evil that should be abolished, and they will welcome the powerful assistance of the United States government.

The order is only another evidence of the paternal care with which our Uncle Samuel guards the officers of the army and the navy. Not long ago a lieutenant was dismissed from the service for deserting his Filipino wife, and a court-martial was ordered for a lieutenant-colonel who failed to keep his marriage engagement.

## The Civil Service Army.

Uncle Sam employs in the civil service more than 266,000 persons. So, naturally, it keeps the old gentleman busy getting together money for the pay roll and to meet expenses. This array of civil employees is nearly three times as great as the combined army and navy.

Statistics concerning persons engaged in the civil service have been worked up by the census bureau.

It is explained in the report that these figures do not include \$5,000 postmasters and employees at smaller post-offices, about 15,000 employees with small salaries in the field branches of the war department, 16,000 employees at navy yards and a few thousand in other parts of the service.

The report deals only with 150,283 employees, whose work is as follows: Clerical, 122,431; professional, technical and scientific, 6,988; executive, 1,677; mechanical, 7,181; sub-clerical and laborers, 26,888; miscellaneous, 5,517. Of the 150,383 there are 137,061 males and 13,322 females; 135,575 native and 14,808 foreign.

Those less than 20 years old number 3,422 between 20 and 30 years, 1,368, over 30 years, 101. Employees between 30 and 40 years number 46,162, 20 and 30 years, 39,218, 40 to 50 years, 30,301.

Those who have served less than one year number 33,462, one to five years, 52,762, five to 10 years, 25,128, 10 to 20 years, 27,709, 20 to 40 years, 2,619, over 40 years, 228.

Employees who receive less than \$120 a year number 50,001, from \$120 to \$240, 13,023; \$240 to \$1,200, 22,886; \$2,000 to \$2,500, 1,673; \$2,500 and over \$51.

Then there are 13,938 who work without compensation. This number is made almost wholly of substitute rural free delivery carriers.

The importance of Uncle Sam as a citizen of Washington is shown by the fact that his employees there number 18,792 men and 6,882 women.

The Prescott Courier quotes—approvingly, no doubt—these remarks from the New York Herald: "In this country labor cannot exist half slave and half free. If union men are to remain free to organize and to agitate and to quit work if their demands are not complied with then other workmen must be equally free to step out of organizations and to sell their labor where and when and on what terms are acceptable to themselves. Unless this right is maintained, and at any cost, our institutions are doomed and free popular government must be pronounced a failure." If these are the views of the Courier, our Prescott contemporary is to be congratulated. The doctrine here enunciated must form the very basis of American industrial life, and if the press generally would fearlessly advocate such views the influence of agitators would be greatly curtailed.

Solitude for the population of France has frequently found expression in public and private utterances, but it has remained for the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean Railway company to institute a system which is intended to promote larger families. According to this plan the officials and employees of the railway company are divided into three classes, according to the size of their families and incomes. Employees whose

salary or wages do not exceed 2,100 francs (1 franc—\$0.193) receive an annual premium of from 20 to 630 francs, the lowest premium being for a family with three children and the highest for one with nine children, while intermediate sums are paid proportionately. Employees with an income of not to exceed 2,400 francs receive an annual reward of 30 francs for a family of six children and 400 francs for nine children with proportionate sums for intermediate numbers. Employees with an income not to exceed 2,700 francs receive an annual premium of 100 francs for eight children and 250 francs for nine children. The action of the French railway company is apparently the first of its kind. Something analogous to this scheme may be observed in the history of taxation of different countries, especially in the states of Germany, where at various epochs large families have been favored in the form of reductions from taxes or increased wages or salaries.

It may yet become necessary for Mr. Roosevelt to let a part of the White House to tenants. His sympathetic attention must have been attracted by the case of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mulkey of Brooklyn. Mr. Mulkey is a respectable die setter. For three weeks Mrs. Mulkey has been vainly hunting for a flat. "I have tried eighty-seven different flat houses and was turned away from every one because I had children," she says. "I'm not ashamed of my children. I have five of them. The oldest is 11 years old and the youngest is 4. There are three boys and two girls. They are all, thank God, good, strong, healthy children, will be behaved and as good as anybody's children. I am willing to pay my rent and to pay it promptly every month. My husband is an honest, hard-working man, and yet because we have five children no one will let us live in their houses."

The auditor of the Chicago university reports a deficit of \$70,000 for the year in the receipts of that institution. Educational interests will not suffer, however. Mr. John D. Rockefeller will take care of the deficit, and oil consumers will take care of Mr. Rockefeller.

All that Mr. William Hearst wanted for himself in 1896 and in 1900, in the event of Bryan's election, was the French ambassadorship. But he is likely to figure on the mission to England this year, if his delegates will consent to be traded.

In one respect the Salt River valley is receiving some valuable advertising at the St. Louis exposition. A special dispatch says that the government's exhibit showing a model and relief maps of the Tonto Basin reservoir is constantly surrounded by an interested crowd.

Senator Fairbanks is again classifying himself in the doubtful column, when talking for publication, but he has forgotten to take in his vice-presidential lightning-rod.

The political leaders in Illinois, both republican and democratic, appear to be of the runty second-crop class, this year.

That low, rumbling noise that you don't hear is the clamor of Arizona's citizens for Mark Smith or J. F. Wilson to run for congress.

An article headed "Millions in Rubber" is going the rounds. If corrected to read, "Millions rubber" it would be more truthful.

## SUMMER RATES. HOTEL ALVARADO. OVERLOOKING WESTLAKE PARK.

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## SCHOOL TALKS, No. 5.

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